Continued from Second Page.

15,000,000 to the Company. The Judge's counsel did not

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD LITIGATION. In the Susquehanna litigation, Judge Barnard made nother series of orders which are utterly unparalleled. They are recited in the charges made against Judge ard, and nothing need be here urged, but points freshly appearing by the evidence. The testimony as to the taking from Mr. David Groesbeek of a large amount of this Susquehaman stock is very significant. Mr. Groesbeek, a wealthy and prominent broker, is attending to his ordinary business, and a person calling himself a Receiver comes, with a deputy-sheriff, and demands of Mr. Groesbeek his Susquehama stock. This stock he has bought and paid for, As the Court decided, Mr. Groesbeek's title to that stock was good and perfect against all the weeld. Without notice or a hearing, this receiver comes to take the stock, and resistance is useless. Mr. Groesbeek's title to proceeding," and that he will have to give up his stock. And Mr. Groesbeek, fearing for the safety of several millions of securities which he testified he had by him, surrenders quietly his Susquehama certificates. This kind of proceeding, when taken without the protection of a writ and order of a Court, by a man who is not a a Judge, is called robbery, and is punishable by ineletment and a term in the State Prison. But when it is committed under the protection of a writ and order of the Supreme Court, and by a Judge of that Court, the only remedy is impeachment or removal. Mr. Bush, the plaintiff is informed and believes, life issuing of said stock in the sunt in secondary and stock in the sunt in the protection of the price aforesaid was wholly manthorized and void." And Mr. Bush, the plaintiff is informed and rest, the issuing of said stock in the manner and for the aforesaid was wholly anauthorized and void."

If Bush, the plaintif, who claimed that this stock out and could be voted on by no one, actually, as expector at the subsequent election, received the from the receiver on this "void" stock; and the from the receiver on this "void" stock; and the from the receiver on this way for the property of the said of the property of the said of the property of the p

In the Wilbur suit, an order was granted by Judge armard "that the defendant, Joseph H. Ramsey, refrain ove Company, or either of them, and from issuing tarra mint do a complaint alone, which contained single allocation of any flegal act whatever which been done by Mr. Ramsey. And it enjoined him doing any act whatever in the performance of his

doing any act whatever in the performance of his laid dities.

e characteristics of the appointment of the receiver e Chase soft have been already incidentally mend. Judge Engraham was holding Chambers of the eme Court in New-York City; but Judge Barnard be sent for from Poughkeepsie. The telegram in summoned Judge Barnard from Poughkeepsie dated at Mrs. Mansfield's house. Judge Barnard his answer to Mrs. Mansfield's house, Beyond a standard his answer to Mrs. Mansfield's house, Beyond a standard. The order appointing Mr. Fisk receiver, ever, was, as far as the testimony shows, signed in Fisk's come and Mrs. Mansfield's house, the Grand Opera so and Mrs. Mansfield's house, the Grand Opera so and Mrs. Mansfield's house, in the same block both. It never appeared whether or not the Court actually opened by the ordinary proclamation, or ther a clerk was proceast. At any rate none of the those could be found among the records. Surely for set of men the delays of the law have become merely or of tradition.

The writ of assistance and the injunction order on the 7th August in the Chase suit are among the rarest of civer was granted on the 6th August. Mr. Fisk Fish receiver was granted on the 6th August. Mr. Fish tried to take possession of the road on the morning of the 7th. He was unsuccessful. Mr. Shearman then, in New-York City, on an affidavit which showed that he had no personal knowledge of what had taken place in Atlany, which stated on its face that his information was entirely derived from a telegram, obtained from Judge Barnard, what is called an injunction, enjoining the Ballead Company, its President, all its directors, the receiver appointed in another action, the plaintly in that other action, the Sheriff of Albany County, and the Police Commissioners of the City of Albany from disturbing or interfering with Chirles Courter and James Fish, ir. Receivers appointed in this action, in the performance of their duties are such Receivers from interfering with the possession of such Receivers.

pany, or held in trust for it; from fretusing or neglecting to deliver to the said Receivers all and every the property and effects of the said company, or that may be held in trust for the same, of any name and nature, real or personal; and from inciting or encouraging any opposition, or permitting any opposition to be made to the said Receivers in the discharge of their duties as such."

"That all the defendants refrain from commencing or prosecuting any action for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against said company, or its officers, agents, or servants, or against said company, or its officers, agents, or servants, or against said company, or its officers, agents, or servants, or against said company, or from making any application therefor, except to this Court, in this action."

The Police Commissioners of the city of Albany were made parties detendant by a supplemental complaint. The only allegation in this companit when even mentions or refers to these Commissioners is as follows:

"That as the plaintiff is informed and befores, ... the said. have attempted to eject the said receivers by force and violence, and are still attempting so to do." Not one word of evidence was laid before in. Justice Farnard when he granted this injunction. The papers which were laid before him showed clearly that there could be no evidence. And at the same time, on the same utter absence of evidence, came the ommispresent writ of assistance, directed to the Sheriff of all counties where the railroad company had any property. There is no jurashed in it is a corr. to issue a writ of assist assistance, directed to the Sheriff of all counties where the railroad company had any property. There is no jurisdiction in a Court to issue a writ of assistance, unless after final decree in an action. There is no precedent or authority whitever for theselwrits of assistance assued by Judge Barnard. They have never been assued by any other Judge. They have never been assued by any other Judge than the Eric gentlemen. Judge Barnard knew he had no jurisdiction to grant these writes of assistance. He knew he had no evidence on which he could rightfully grant that injunction. There never could be evidence on which such an injunction could be rightfully granted. And we have urterly failed to prove that Mr. Fisk paid to Judge Barnard 100, \$1,00,00 or \$100,000, for this series of judicial outrages, for which Judge Barnard 100 ve of justice convenience on the provenience of same \$150.000. The provenience of the proven

THE ERIE SWINDLE.

In a suit of Fisk and others against the foreign holders of Erie stock an injunction was granted, ex parte, re-straining all registration and transfers of the stock of foreign owners, and appointing James H. Celeman reforeign owners, and appointing James H. Celeman receiver of all that stock, and he instantly seized stock of the par value of upwards of \$8,000,000. The gravamen of the action was, that Heath and Raphael were trustees of the stock under some contingent piedge not to vote against the Fisk and Gould Board, if their management of the Eric Company was proper, and that Heath and Raphael intended to vote on the stock against those directors. The injunction was granted in Jane, and the election under the Classification act was not to occur until October, and then for only three out of fourteen directors. Coleman, having got possessico, voted on the stock for the Gould and Fisk directors. He caused it to be transferred to himself, but neglected to register it, and Gould got possession of about half the surrendered stock, got new stock issued for it to himself, and had it registered in his own name. The cause was transferred to the United States Circuit, which dissolved the injunction and ordered the receiver to deliver the stock to its owners. On the day on which the order was made by the United States Circuit, an abortive attempt was made to discontinue the suit and prevent the making of that order. The motive of the attempt to discontinue was at once made apparent. Within an hour another ex parts order was made by Judge Barnard in a new suit by Fisk in the State Court (grought on substantially the same grounds as the other, appointing one Robinson, receiver of the same stock. It was proved that Robinson was an intimate personal friend of the Judge, the keeper of the Eric cattle yards across the river, who had his desk is the offices of the Eric Ealisway Company, and that had about this time lent \$3,000 to the Judge in the check of Judge dould, which it was east the Judge in the check of Judge of the Fire Palisway Company, and that had about this time lent \$3,000 to the Judge in the check of Judge that the alleged purpose to misuse the stock to vote on against the Fisk and Gould board could have been perfectly prevent eciver of all that stock, and he instantly seized stock of for either an injunction or reselver. An eminent banker testified that he had sent a large amount of stock he held for foreign owners out of the country, because of the general distrust of the Courts. It did not appear in the complaint in this suit of Mr. Plak, that the plaintiff had may legal or equitable interest in a single share of the stack of which Coleman was appointed receiver.

The Court of the Courts of the Courts of the Court of the Stack of which Coleman was appointed receiver.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY. Judge Barnard, in 1866, made two orders in the case of Goddard agt. Stanwood. The plaintiff had acquired the right on an inquiry, presecuted under Section 292 of the Code, at his own cost and ruk, to apply a debt due the Code, at his own contains ran, to apply a dect the from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the defendant, in mayment of the judgment. The right is expressly given by law; it had become vested and secured by an order of the Court; it was as clear and as absolute as the right to have property levied under execution applied on the independ. The plaintiff was arbitrarily de-

prived of that valuable right, without notice, by an exparts order, made on the application of the defendant in the judgment, an intimate personal friend of the Judge. This order, depriving the plaintiff of a clear vested right, was followed, an hour later, by another exparte order, made on Saturday on the application of the same friend, colore officif, but without jurisdistion, threatening the officers of the Company with imprisonment on Monday if they did not pay the debt. No debt had been judicially ascertained as between the Company and the defendant; no sult or proceeding was pending in which the Judge had jurisdiction to make the order; and the making and sending it was an express misdemeanor under the statute prohibiting the sending of a threatening letter of the tener of this order (2 R. S., magg. p. 678.) \$8). The Judge's counsel testified before the Committee, in mitigation of his offense, that the Judge had made the order for an old friend, but was obliged to testify that it was improper. If grossly arbitrary and filegal acts, done by a Judge colore officis, can be excused on the ground that they are done from partiality for friends, social or political—the impeaching power is struck from the Constitution. We not only cencede, but we claim, that partiality for his personal and political friends was the ground and motive of the judicial action of Judge Barnard in all the cases where Fisk, Gould, Lane, (Coleman, and certain other favorities, were the recipients of benefits under the series of extraordinary orders produced in evidence. Any when such friends were not parties to the suits, favorite counsel of the parties were friends whose merits were vicariously attributed to the parties. The suppositions merits of friends were accepted as merits of the cause; and the cause never scened to need any other merits. prived of that valuable right, without notice, by an exparte HOW INJUNCTIONS WERE OBTAINED.

In the case of Steinhardt agt. Funk, the plaintiff's counsel applied to Judge Barnard, sitting at Chambers, in the month of February, 1872, after the investigation into his official conduct had been ordered by the Assembly, for an injunction order restraining the foreclosure of a chattel mortrage. Judge Barnard immediately interrupted the counsel, saying, "I will not grant such an injunction." The counsel stated that it was a peculiar case containing circumstances of great aggravation; that the mortgage had never been flied, and that the defendant had a deputy sheriff who was trying to take away the mortgaged property. Judge Barnard said, "You needn't talk any more; I will not grant it. If a man wants to foreclose a chattel mortgage that does n't exist kick him out-get somebody to kick him out." The counsel endeavored to say something further, but was cut short with the remark, "There is no use talking. If you should stay here all the morning I would not give you the injunction." It appeared further in evidence that the papers were immediately put in the hands of another counsel, who chanced to be a personal and political friend of Judge Barnard, and he got the injunction within a few hours, with no difficulty whatever, without "staying there all the morning," on precisely the same papers on which the application was first made and refused. The original papers were produced in evidence, with the injunction order and ducke Barnard's signature thereto.

In the case of Bright agt. The Milwankee and St. Paul Rallway Company, Judge Barnard, on an experie application, made by a personal and political friend on a complaint alone verified in the ordinary manner, nothing whatever being being sworm to, except on information and belief, and on a bond of an irresponsible plaintiff, in the energy of the defendant, amounting to over \$2,000,000. The simple publication in the newspapers of the fact that the order had been granted, produced an immediate direct loss to the railroad company of \$2,000,000. And the mere beginning of a suit in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Samuel Nelson, put an end to the biackmailing adve in the month of February, 1872, after the investigation into his official conduct had been ordered by the Assem-

general offices in the City of Boston and State of Massa-chusetts, though the interests of the Company make it desirable that their offices should be in New York, could they be here without danger from the courts. In Massa-chusetts they have had no injunction and no beneficent receiver.

The Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Bailroad fixed their several offices in Cleveland, Ohio, though they would have been fixed in New-York had it not been for the same fear of the courts.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Bailroad Company suf-fered a direct and immediate loss of \$2,000,000.

The Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Bailroad Company, in the lease of their road for 990 years, reserved annual pay-ments of \$2,800,000, to be made in New-York City, but in-serted in the lease a clause providing that, at the option

any other State through which the road runs, this classe, as testified, was inserted on account of the same fear of the courts in New York city.

The Western Union Telegraph Company procured the passage of an act of the Legislature, allowing them to remove their general offices to the State of New Jersey, and for the saffe reason.

Mr. You Hollman, from whose possession Judge Barnard took 50,000 shares of Erie stock, seat other large amounts of the stock immediately out of the country, for fear of other similar proceedings.

One wealthy financier gave it as his opinion that the general sense of inscentry arising from the action of the New-York courts caused a loss on American railway securities, on the average, of five per cent in foreign markets; and that the amount of those securities so affected was enormous; that he could not pretend to give an approximate statement of it without careful

And the most emment bankers and business men it New-York all agreed in the statement, that there was see York an agreed in the statement, that there was general distrust arising in all classes in the community as to the administration of justice in this city. And every one of these witnesses gave as the names of the judges whom they had uniformly heard mentioned in connec-tion with the corrupt abuses, George G. Barnard and Albert Cardezo.

then with the corrupt abuses, George G. Barhard and Albert Cardozo.

As has been mentioned, Judge Prescott of Massachusetts was impeached and removed, having been defended by Mr. Webster for a matter of \$40.

We have proved that, under the orders and writs granted by Judge Barhard, there has been an elaborately organized system of plunder, and corporations and individuals have been robbed of millions. In point of law and morals, we fail to discern any difference in the degree of guilt between the man who holds you by the throat and the man who takes your purse from your pocket. Nor do we deem the mere point of division of the booty one very material, either to the victim or the public.

public.

If the testimony does not condemn the Judge, it commends him, and we trust that the action of the Committee will not leave it in doubt whether he is, in their judgment, a proper object of public praise or public con-

judgment, a proper object of public praise or public condemnation.

We shall be constrained to regard an omission by the
Committee (if that is conceivable) to report the mass of
evidence addined in support of the charges (to only
a small part of which we have adverted) to the Assembly, with a recommendation to proceed against
the Judges by resolution or impeachment, as the
sanction by the Committee of acts which we have
been constrained by our prefoundest convictions of duty
to condemn. That great private and public loss has been
caused by the abnormal judicial administration of Judge
Barnard; that our citizens have lost that sense of security under the law, which is one of the highest ends of
Government; that the once great judicial fame of the
State of New-York has been tarnished and compromised
by him throughout this country and in fereign lands, are
lacts that stand on the record of the Committee on uncontradicted testimony.

If the indicial misconduct charged and proved is not

contradicted testimony.

If the indicial misconduct charged and proved is not impeachable, no judge in England or America has been justly impeached and condamned within the last 250 years. The reported cases in both countries for the last two centuries and a half, have been carefully scriti-

THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEALING FLEET FROM THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHNS-THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ENTERPRISE IS CONDUCTED-PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN IT.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Johns, N. F., March 31.—The wild, perilous

enterprise of the Newfoundland seal fishery, though pos-sessing a harvest of living romance and interesting facts, has never been described in an American newspaper by an eye-witness of the lucrative sport. The seal is in-digenous to the boundless fields of ice which drift down the Gulf Stream to these shores from the Arctic regions. A century ago, seals abounded near the shore; but they gradually deserted the vicinity of the land as the fishermen became more numerous. At present the masses of scals inhabit a region varying from 100 to 150 miles northward of Newfoundland and the Straits of Belle Isle. About the 1st of March, the old "harps" and "hoods" abandon the water, and remain on the ice until after "whelping," when they occasionally seek the water again. About the 1sth of March, the young seals, known as "white-coats," are in prime order, and a cargo of these fatted sea-calves, 18 days old, is eagerly sought after as it is the most valuable cargo to be procured on the ice. From the first week of February until the beginning of March, the peautiful harbor of St. Johns is alive with the busy scaling fleet which line the docks and throng the stream and brilliant with the flags that float from every halyard, placed there as harbingers of a happy termination to the dangerous voyage. After the long and dreary Winter of Newfoundland, the sudden liveliness of trade is exciting and anomalous. These active prepara-tions for the scal slaughter being completed, and each vessel looking trim and stanch, its crew cut a passage the combined seal-hunting marine engage in the brisk and enlivening work of sawing a channel through the and entireding work of sawing a channel through the wide plain of ice which fills the harbor. For this pur-pose a huge saw, with a horizontal handle so feet in length, is employed, and vigorously worked by as many scalers as can find accommodation to do so at this powsweep of the mammoth saw, which moves to some lusty chorus. Each crew takes its turn at working the saw until the channel is cut sufficiently wide and long to af-ford an easy exit to the ice-bound fleet. The vessel nearest the opening of the newly cut channel has the privilege of being first towed out. That process

is performed by means of heavy hawsers, which are made fast to bow and stern, and pulled by the united crews of the scaling squadron. To strangers who witness it, this scene is one of surpassing interest. The vessels that are towed through the channel are decked in a multitude of flags and pennons, which represent all Christendom, as well as every mercantile firm on the island. Volleys of blank cartridge give uproarious response to the lusty cheering of the allied crews. The hd ice far and wide throughout the harbor is mor crowded during these scenes than any thoroughfare in the principal town of the island, and all interest is concentrated in the prospects of the hardy fishers about to engage in their dangerous exploits. Sleds, known here to the rafts of that name used by the Fiji and South Sea Islanders), skim over the ice from all quarters, pulled by of the seal-hunters. This luggage generally con-sists of a plain wooden chest, tied up with rope, a long canvas bag, which contains the rude wardrobe required during the sealing season. Quaintly dressed women from the neighboring vil-lages, surround friends and relatives to give them a lages, surround friends and relatives to give them a warm godspeed. The long line of vessels lying one after the other in the newly opened passage is a maiestic naval procession that is seidom seen. Hearty cheers ring out alternately from shipboard and from the crowds assembled on the tee, as each vessel moves slowly by; and many an enthusiastic fellow cries out in Newfound-land idiom: "Plenty o' fat to ye;" "That ye may have to trim the riggin' wid 'em'' (seals); "A short voyage an' a heavy lead;" and "Death to yer best friends, me an a heavy (that they may slay an abundance of seals).

Thus cheered on, the seal-hunting fleet sail out of the
Narrows, and steer along its northerly route to the regions of the seals. After 24 hours' sail, it frequently happens that not one of the fleet is within sight of as experienced scalers have some faculty of tracking out the locality of numerous scals by the nature of the winds and the condition of the ice. Many captains pro-cure their lucrative prey by sheer good fortune. There is a legend in Newfoundland that a certain wealthy old would come on deck and sniff the air, saying, "We'll strike the seals to-morrow, boys!" Whenever that famous oracle of the scal-hunt delivered such a statethe morrow had plenty and wealth in store for them.

About the 17th of March the young seals are generally

coats" are discovered in such vast numbers that, literally, they cover every portion of the ice to the herizon on all sides. The cry raised by the young seals horizon on all sides. The cry raised by the young seals when heard at a distance is very like the whining of a child, and when on the point of being slaughtered, they cry so plaintively that warm-hearted fishermen are frequently compelled to delay their bloody deeds. Upon reaching the long-deared hair of the seas-calf, the crew of each vessel arm themselves with long poles called "gaffs," and knives known as "semipaign against the each vessel arm themselves with long poles called "gaffs," and knives known as "semipaign against the each vessel to the very season of the real to the very season of the very season of the very the pole of the wild North upon the local they go in pairs so that one may assist the other in case of danger. The gloomy silence of the wild North land is broken by the loud songs, inughter, and ribaidry indulged in by the hunders, whose hearts grow buoyant over their prospective fortune. On approaching the seal, the hunters strike one blow of the gaff upon its head, which quickly dispatches their victim. There is no living thing so sensitive to any stroke in the region of the brain as the seal. One expert hunter can kill eight or ten seals within the space of a few minutes. Contrast this fact with the value of sealskin and a fair estimate can be made of the profit of this enterprise. After killing a large number, scalers begin the essential work of sculping and skinning. The first operation is performed by maxing a deep cut, extending from the scal's hind dippers to its mouth. Then the fat and skin, which are generally about six inches in thickness, are easily removed from the worthless careass, which is left which are generally about six inches in thickness, are easily removed from the worthless carcass, which is left on the ice. Having packed the skins together, the scaleasily removed from the worthless carcass, which is left on the ice. Having packed the skins together, the seal-hunters carry them in "hauls" to the side of their vessel, where they are counted and holsted on board. Many times the men who zo from their satips in search of seals are beinghted and loss sight of their vessels. This terrible accident is very frequent during the sealing voyage. In such instances, men have requimed several days without food, and have been found fying on the lee, famished and frost-bitten. When their vessel is lost sight of at night, a change of wind may come and so after the appearance of the fields and bowlders of ice around her, that the unfortunate sealers forfeit their only guides to their vessel's position. But such melancholy occurrences rarely take place when the mass of the seals hes near the ship. If not, the hunters have to travel over fullocks and bowlders of lee which exclude their ship from view before they reach the object of their laborious journey. Another peril of the seal-hunt is that the lee intervening between the scalers and their vessel may be parted and broken into diminutive cakes by a sudden gale, which does not give the poor fellows time to return. If the loe, as frequently happens, is completely shattered by the wind, each scaler who escapes drowning is compelled to stand for many hours, if not days, upon a small pan of lee while he is immersed to the knees in the frozen water. Often in vain have those hardy and courageons seamen borne signals of distress upon their gaffs until they perished for want of food. Many of them are found after having lived without a morsel of food for three or four days. Then again, scores of them are hever found, and their vessels return home with half-masted flacs in mourning for the loss of such valorous and need all lives. No scaling voyage closes without its dreary record or death and destruction.

The New-York Methodist Conference reassembled, yesterday, in the Eighteenth-st. Baptist Church. In reply to a question of the Rev. S. D. Brown in regard to the authority vested in presiding elders, the President, Bishop Ames, stated that no elder was empowered to expel or suspend any pastor, special committees being appointed for that purpose. The Rev. Jesse T. Peck submitted the following financial statement of the Syracuse University.

Subscriptions from April 11 to March, 1972.

Subscriptions for April 11 to March, 1972.

Subscriptions for April 11 to March, 1972.

Subscriptions obtained at the last Methodist State Conference and Subscriptions obtained at the last Methodist State Conference and Subscriptions obtained at the last Methodist State Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The Conference has appropriated \$136,000 to Subscriptions collected, including Syracuse City Bands.

The College of the Syracuse City Bands.

The College

WOMEN WEARY OF LIFE.

Mary Ann Maloney, a young woman employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Gray, at Twenty-eighth-st. and Ninth-ave., on Thursday evening, while taking a walk with Eliza Ryan of No. 261 West Thirty-eighth-st., suddenly left her companion at Thirtyfourth-st. and Tenth-ave, and ran down Thirty-fourth-st. toward the North River. Miss Ryan pursued her, but soon lost sight of her. The companion of the missing girl procured the services of two

young men of her acquaintance, and the piers in the vicinity were searched, but the girl was not found. About midnight the matter was reported to Capt. Caffrey of the Twenteth Procinet, and he sent men to search the river front. The waterproof cloak, hat, and handkerchief of the missing girl were found hear the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourthest. It is conjectured that she threw herself into the river from the pier, and was carried away by the tide. An unfortunate love affair is understood to have caused the act.

Anne Brown, age 19, of No, 62 Columbia-st. attempted suicide yesterday by taking Parts Green. She was attended by a police surgeon and recovered.

XLIID CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, April 12, 1872. Mr. Pomeroy (Rep., Kansas), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill extend-ing one year the time for payments on public land preemption claims in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and

Mr. SAWYER (Rep., S. C.), from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase and preparation of instruments for the proper observation of the transit of Venus, pre-dicted to occur in December, 1874. The money is to be Excepted under the direction of a commission composed of the Experintendent and two Professors of Mathe-matics, of the Navaj Observatory, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

National Academy of Sciences, and the Superintendent of the Coast Surver.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, by requiring the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the western terminus of its road at some point on the peninsula of San Francisco; also, a bill giving the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over the Indians of Alaska.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. B.) presented the petition of the Governor and prominent citizens of New-Hampshire, asking the United States to set apart the proceeds of sale of public lands to each State in the proportion of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, to be applied to the establishment of State universities for the higher education of women.

applied to the establishment of State universities for the higher education of women.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business—the North Carolina Senatorial election case—came up, and Mr. CaRPENTER (Eep., Wis.) addressed the Senate in favor of giving the seat to Joseph C. Abbott, on the ground that the votes cast for Vance were lilegally cast, and therefore not to be counted; and that Abbott, having received a majority of the votes legally cast, was elected.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) followed. He argued against the admission of Abbott, and denounced the doctrine that a minority of the electing body can elect a Senator or any other officer as unheathful and un-american.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Perry (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a resolution expressing the regret of the House at the intellideath of Erastus Corning, formerly a

member of the House. Adopted. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS. The House proceeded to vote on the several amend-ments of the Senate to the Legislative, Executive and ments of the senate to the Legislative, Executive and amendment was asked were concurred in as a whole. An hour was consumed in discussion of the amendment to extend the Capitol grounds, including the collateral points of the removal of the Capitol, and of the removal of the locometrive railroad track in front of the west gate of the Capitol, and of the amendment appropriating \$50.000 to perfect and carry out the proposed Civil Service reform.

form. Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Commit Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opened the first and advocated the last, he reminded the Republican side of the House that it was their own President who in his annual measage of Dec. 5, 1870, called the attention of Congress to the necessity for Civil Service retorm, as the present system did not secure the best men; he also quoted a later message from the President, in which he asked for all the strength that Congress could give him, to enable him to carry out the reform of the third Service; and the debate and action of yesterday were the strength which the Republican side of the House was giving the President. In conclusion, he appended to the House to reject the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which reduces the amount to \$10,000, and to concur in the Senate amendment, which appropriates \$50,000.

The action of the House on the important amendments was as follows:

Mr. MERRICK (Dem., Md.), from the Committee on the Colors, made a report in the Dakota contested election case that Mr. Armstrong, the sitting delegate, is entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

MEXICAN OUTLAGES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. BROOKN (Dem. N. Y.) othered a resolution reciting the fact of a presentment by a Grand Jury at Brownsville, Texus, declaring that since 1855 Mexican armed bands under Mexican officers have invaded the United States, &c., and calling on the President for Information on the subject of Mexican outrages in Texus, California, New-Mexico, and Arizona. Referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

oreign Affairs.

FEAKER laid before the House a message from resident vetoing a tell for the relief of the culidren hum. Baker, by allowing his salary as acting as defenies at Rho Janeiron 1834. The President is that Baker never did act as such Charge d'Afbut, on the contrary, was expressly forbidden to into diplomatic correspondence with the Governor Brazil. The message was referred to the Competent States. ittee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. MOREY (Rep., La.), from the Committee on the fississippi Levee, made a report, which was ordered to

e printed.

The House then, at 44 o'clock p. m., adjourned. The ession to-morrow will be for debate only.

THE INDIANS.

MORE TROUBLE WITH RED CLOUD'S BAND-THE GREAT CHIEF BECOMING INSOLENT-A COM-BINED MOVEMENT AMONG THE INDIANS-TWO TRAINS ATTACKED.

Washington, April 10 .- Col. John E. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramic, Wyoming Territory, reports to the Adjutant-General having met Red Cloud with a party consisting of about 300 lodges, on the 12th of March, about five miles from that military post. been committed at or near Fort Fetterman, the stealing of stock, &c., and said that the animals must be re-turned, as it had been ascertained they had been taken to Red Cloud's camp. He replied that the young man Little Hawk, who had taken them, did not belong to ms party, and he was not responsible for his acts; that the horses and mules had been brought to his camp, but that many of them had died. Col. Smith replied that unless he returned the animals he would not believe that

that many of them had died. Col. Smith replied that unless he returned the animals he would not believe that he would keep his word with the Great Father. Red Cloud was very insolent in his demeanor, but said that he should not be blamed for the depredations committed. Subsequently, Red Cloud came to Col. Smith's quarters, and said he would do what he could to get back the stolen animals. He exhibited great anxiety to have his goods sent for and delivered to him at the post, which was refused.

Col. Smith reports the unruly conduct of the young Indians near Red Cloud's agency, the insolence of whom required the display of a formidable array of cavairy, which had a saintary effect. He also says: "Although I do not anticipate any serious trouble, yet I do not place entire confidence in the professions of friendship made by the Indians, and as a precaution required the seen complete with." Col. Smith does not think it safe to trust the Indians too far, as there would soon be 7,000 or after Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. The dispatches on the subject of Indian affairs near that military post, are very voluminous, and contain indications of a very resiless and dissatisfied spirit on the part of the younger men of the tribes.

Dispatches have also been received here from Prescott, Arizona, dated Feb. 20, giving information of the Indians attacking two trains near Wickenburg; of their having attacked a party of white men near the Bradshaw Mines, and having attacked another party at the head of the Hassay mpa; also, that a party was seen skulking near Prescott. Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, is satisfied that the Indians have taken advantage of the fire weather to make a combined movement throughout the northern country. A letter has been received from the Sheriff of Mojave County, staring that the Huniapois had been depredating on the miners in the Sacramento district, and that it was with great difficulty he could restrain the whites from retailating.

SAGINAW SALT AND SAW-LOGS. SAGINAW, March 24.-The idea of people in

general as to Saginaw is that it is a Lake Superior port, that it is a lumber town on the north shore of the Upper Peninsula, where intercourse with the world is not to be thought of during half the year. Now, the fact is, Toledo Ohio, is only 140 miles to the south of Sagi-naw, by railroad, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, the main line, is only 30 miles south of the cities on the Saginaw. Two competing railroads come here from the south, and both are being pushed into the dense woods 100 miles to the north. An eastand-west road is being built, to connect with the Canadian roads, and that will bring Saginaw three to four hours nearer New-York than even Detroit is. In short, Saginaw, like fifty other cities, thinks she will be a great "railroad center," and so her citizens plan and price with a view to coming greatness. Saginaw City is geographically in the center of Michigan, if the Upper Peninsula is left out; yet it is a lake city, and not an inland town, for the Saginaw River is, in the Summer time, daily entered by the lake steamers of the other lake cities, and the cities of the Saginaw are only 20 miles back from the bay, which juts into the State about so miles. Saginaw is but little higher than the lake, being just about in the center of a geological basinthe sait basin. From every point of the compass the rivers flow into this valley, making the Saginaw the base of the largest rating operations of any river in the world. The several "boom" com-

panies which manage the rafting of logs down the many tributaries of the Saginaw, handle each year over 2,000,000 "pieces." By the way, why don't the humbermen call a log a log instead of calling it a piece! Seven hundred million feet of pine lumber are each year sent out from the saw-mills of the Saginaw Valley, to which must be added 175,000,000 sawed shingles, and over 60,000,000 of pickets and lath. These numbers have been the coming year, for the fires in the pineries have com-pelled the immediate "lumbering" of large tracts of land which were held for future years and great prices. At the present rate of cutting down the pine, the valley will have sold out its lumber supremacy in 15 or 20 years. In the future, however, lumber will be less generally shipped away in the rough; more of it will pass through factories.

The manufacture of sait is the second interest to the

capitalists of Saginaw. The State Salt Inspector, in a report just published, speaks of the advanced standing in the markets which Saginaw sait has attained the past season, as due to the better quality of the salt, and not a little to the very superior character of the barrels in inspection by Dr. Garrigues and his assistants. Seven hundred and thirty-two thousand barrels of Saginaw sait were inspected in 1871, an increase of 103,000 barrels over the year before. Eighty wells were pumped for brine last year, and now five more are being bored. Most of the wells are put down over 800 feet, and a well which cannot yield nearly 1,000 gallons of brine every hour does not pay, though the brine is generally spoken of as a saturated solution of sait. Sait-blocks' and saw-mills stand side by side along the Saginaw. The engine which runs the saws also pumps the brine, and then the waste steam evaporates the brine, and then the waste steam evaporates the brine, and then the waste steam evaporates the brine. The slabs and sawdust furnish the fuel. It is only in this economical way that the business can be carried on at ail. When the sawing of logs ceases in the Fail, the pumping of brine also ceases. Only one out of the 80 sait-wells has been pumped during this month. No complaint can be heard about saw-mills not paying, but it is a common thing to hear the statement that salt-making has generally been unprofitable here despite the advantages of cheap fuel and the use of waste steam. The tyield of Syracuse sait last season was 8,579,103 bushels, and of Saginaw sait the yield was 2,694,695 bushels, a difference of nearly 5,000,000 bushels in tavor of Syracuse, But the Saginaw yield is increasing, while at Syracuse there is a falling off. Saginaw City and East Saginaw are connected by a street railway, and have a resident population of nearly 25,000 souls. Two daily papers are published in East Saginaw and one in Bay City, or Lower Saginaw. for brine last year, and now five more are

THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ROWING MATCH.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATALANTA CREW-HISTORY

OF THE CLUB.
The four-oared crew of the Atalanta Boat Club of this city will sail, to-day, in the Inman steamship City of Montreal, for England, to contend, June 10 on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, with the fourcared crew of the London Rowing Club, for the amateur championship. This departure marks a further development of the international rivalry in aquatic sports which began in 1851 with the victory of the yacht America in English waters, and ended with the defeat of the Harvard crew on the Thames and of Ashbury's yacht Liveria off New-York Harber. The Atalanta Boat Club was organized in May, 1848, by

a few professional men who sought the sport for relaxa-tion after business hours. The Club has maintained an organization from that time until the present, and, by the energy of several of the original founders, has survived all its cotemporaries of 1848. It is to-day the oldest all its cotemporaries of 1848. It is 10-day the oldest amateur rowing organization in America, and has an unusually brilliant record of victories. The present officers of the Club are:

President Rassom Parker, Vice-President, W. H. Webster Secretary, Jan. W. Edwards, Treasurer, John King: Captain, Bussell Withers; Lieutemant, Lessier Waterburg.

The outiful of the Club consists of a boat-house at the foot of Christopher-st., North River, together with storage houses at Newark and Hoboken, valued at \$3.000. Their boats are 36 in number, as follows:

Custrages & Mella-Three scalls, four double scalls, one four-cared, and

oward shells.

"open Grass-One pair senils, one two-oared, and two six oared.

ogen Grass-One six-oared and one eight-oared.

"Grass-One six-oared and two eight-oared.

"Elements-Fittee New York working-boats, one dingy, and one

Russell Withers, M.D., stroke..... Theodore Van Raken 1.
Alexander Hamit 2. Alexander Hamit 2. Alexander Manuth, bow
Leander Waterbury, substitute

Lewart Smith, box 129

Lewart Smith over substitute. 129

The crew have practiced very little this Spring, owing to the backward state of the season, but have appeared six or seven times on the Passake River at Newark. The Atalanta crew average somewhat lighter than their opponents of the London Rowing Club. The practice boat of the Atalantas, built by George Roahr, is of cedar, and weighs about 100 pounds. Her dimensions are: Length, 41 feet; width, 172 inches; hight of stem, 45 inches; hight of stem, 45 inches; depth amidships, 73 inches. The shell which will be used in the race on the Thames is building by the same maker, and will be forwarded about May 1. The crew are all in the best physical condition, and their friends are very hopeful. The steam-ting William Fletcher, with a large party of friends and invited guests, will accompany the steamship to Sandy Hook.

OPENING OF THE RACING SEASON-THE METAI-RIE AND LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB MEETINGS

The racing season of 1872 has been fairly opened by the spring meeting of the Metairie Jockey Club at New-Orleans, which ended on Thursday last. after repeated postponements on account of the unfavorable weather. The meeting was brilliantly successful notwithstanding the postponements, for the fields of horses were larger than were ever before seen on the Metairie Course, and the attendance was numerous and fashionable. The Northern stables—Mr. Sandford's and Mr. Babcock's-carried off their share of victories, the former having won the Benjamin Stakes for four year olds, worth \$1,650, with Salina; and the Club Purse of \$700 with Monarchist, who also carried off the Metairie Cup, worth \$1,450, from Barney Williams, Nellie Ban-som, and Wanderer; Barney Williams securing the \$1,000 cup given by Mr. Sandford for second horse. Mr. Babcock's stable was successful with Conductor in the Club Purse of \$800, and with Neille Ransom in the Consolation Purse of \$500. Captain Moore was recompensed for the defeat of Fester by Monarchist by winning the Minor Stake for three year olds, worth \$1.650, with London, beating nine others, among them Malita. Bombshell, and Belle Buckle, all winners last season. Foster's lameness prevented his starting for the four-mile heat Post stakes, which was looked upon as a certainty for him, and the same cause kept Mr. Sanford's Preakness in the stable. Major Bacon was successful with his five-year-old Frank Hampton, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charley Ball, who won the Club purses of \$800, mile heats, and \$1,200, mile heats, three in five; and with Nannie Douglas, who beat Salina, a decided favorite, with ease for the Club purse of \$1,200, two-mile heats, George Rice's stable was very successful, winning the Club purse of \$000, and the Post stakes, four-mile heats, worth \$1,900, with his four-year-old filly, AnniejB., by Lexington, dam Banner; although in both these races she was the lowest in estimation, Capt. Cottrill secured two races with Saucebox and Sweepstakes, the former winning the mile-heat purse of \$000, and the latter the Trial Stakes for three-year-olds, worth \$925.

The meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club which is an Bombshell, and Belle Buckle, all winners last

The meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club (which is an offshoot and rival of the old Metairie Club) begins to-day and will be continued every day next week except Mon-day. In purses and stakes the Club offers \$20,000 to be run for.

The first trot of the season takes place at Fleetwood
Park on Monday. It is a sweepstakes race between four
well-known road horses, owners to drive. The regular
Spring meeting begins May 21.

THE COURTS.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT AS A GROUND FOR INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

Rosalie Libline recently filed a petition in the United States District Court, asking that the Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States be adjudicated a bankrupt. The indebtedness alleged is a promissory note for \$1,000, made by the Company in its corporate name, and signed by its President and its Assistant Secretary. The alleged act of bankruptcy is, that the Company "has stopped, and suspended, and not resumed payment of its commercial paper within a period of 14 days, to wit, from Nov. 19, 1871, to Jan. 6, 1872; that a large amount of its commercial paper has been issued while it was insolvent, which paper is past due and remains unpaid, and which the Company could not be able to pay in the ordinary course of its business, being in-

solvent at the time of making the same; and that the Company has property which it has fraudulently refused and neglected to appropriate toward the payment of its indebtedness." In the course of a long decision, given yesterday, dismissing the petition in this case, Judge Blatchford alys:

Section 29 of the Bankrupter act of March 2, 1967, as originally enacted, provided that "any person redding and owing debts as aforesand," that is, "redding while the jurisdiction of the United States," and "owing debts payable under this set exceeding the amount of \$300," who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has frandalently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of it days, ashall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptey. There is no doubt that the person to be proceeded against under this clause must, in all cases, have been a banker, merchant, or trader. But various interpretations were given by the courts to the words "frandulently stopped or enspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days;" that the word

that the Company is and one of the six classes specified in its and he that the fact of its not being so forms no objection to adjusticating it hankrupt if it has stooped or suspended, and not examed systematic commercial pages within a period of it defens. The devices a reds a time opinion that it has not done so, and dismisses the position with co

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Market Fire Insurance Company of this city.

United States Commissioner Winslow, vesterday, admitted to bankruptcy Messrs. James M. White and John P. McMoran, Brooklyn, coffin makers, whose In the suit of Jane Quinn agi. Reuben W. Van Pelt, an attorney of this city, the jury found, yester-day, for the plaintiff \$4,260, the full amount of the claim,

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Madam St. Valerie, a well-known "confidence perstor," was found guilty of grand larger, pederday, in the Court of several Sessions, and sentenced by Judge Bedford to State Prison for

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Section, restoriar, taken by the fire to the house So. 117 he mondest. Feb. 3, and was sent to the State Prizon for 15 years Patrick Shearer, age 15, for attempting to commit indecent assult upon Sarah McIntyre, age 7, of No. 29 Willettest, on humain evening, was committed at the Lawy Market Police Court, by

Justice Coulter, in the Yorkville Police Court, yes-teriar commissed Philip Miller for cheating 4 ion by means of the 'confidence game' from Philip Brown of No. 54 Fast Philest st., back Juneary. Join Levis, colore, for sealing from his one juyer, issued as Zachada of No. 10 West Prity fourth st., articles worth 5 W.

George Butt, a clerk employed by F. A. Wells & Co. of No. 191, Patton et., arknowledged barfing appropriated +200 cor is of pasent mellicraes, and was committed at the Tonich Patter Court or Justice Dowling, "estercity, in default of #1,1920 ball., Patter Riedl", age 18, snatched a blanket from Andrew Williat's horse, at No. 184 Callate, and was held for the Mandrew Williat's horse, at No. 184 Callate William was not been supported by the Mandrew William's horse, at No. 184 Callate William's horse was not the Mandrew William's horse, at No. 184 Callate William's horse was not been supported by the William's horse was not the was not to be a supported by the was not been supported by the was not to be a supported by the was not to be a supported by the was not been supported b

DECISIONS-APRIL 12.

Supreme Court - Chambers - By Judgo Brady. - Wood sgt. Wood. - See opinion. Taylor act. Von Baum, Leek and, et al. - Motton granted. Waston agt Jones. - Proceedings dum and socials for the matter of the application of N. T. - 2. E. P. de normal assessment. - Application granted. Plants from Controls at the season assessment. - Application granted. Plants from Controls at the season - Memorrands for coursel. Jay Good agt. Earl decides Custon. - Citier granted.

By Judgo Barrett. - al. the matter of the arbitration for between

Superior Court - Special Term - By Judge McCunn - Claps art Bertin - Class scribt. Farms agt Holorook - House School By Judge Schwick - Samuel agt. Western Union Telegraph Cu - Application desired.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKEDPICY, CHEEL

219. Sergent agt. Wisters and St. The Amer. Nat'l Bank agt. 2331. Strong et al. art. Rosendeld 2412. Steilman et al. art. The Section et al. art. Fallos. 2403. Gill et al. art. Fallos. 2413. Pettengul et al. art. Heine book. 2413. Fewler art. The N. V. Heam. bold.

3415. Bradler et al. agt. Buddenatck.

3416. Hurz agt. Huwdde.

3425. Cather et al. agt. Yonkers & S. Y. Fre Inc. Co.

5427. Track act. Ambler.

3434. The Fring Nail Bank of N. 3446. Sendth et al. agt. Bereickson.

4434. The Fring Nail Bank of N. 3446. Selmide at al. agt. Bereickson.

5435. Send Mirg Co.

5436. Sender agt. Kamb.

tive Since Mil's Lie.
COURT OF APPLIA - ALBANY, April 12.—The following is the Calemaiar for Prilay, April 10: Nos. 197, 181, 172, 56, 61, 725, 72, 193.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for Europe via Livermool, per steamship City of Montreal, close at 5 a.m. So Supelementary Mail.

A Prussant Closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for the terminal States via British per steamship Denam, close at 11:00 a.m. A German mail only alread by this line.

SUNDAY, April. 14.

All Mulis close at 11 o'close a.m. The Post-Office is open from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

PROM LIVERPOOL—In stranship City of New York, april 12.—
Mrs. Jefferson, Miss. Edizaleth Langharn, Miss. Serial Langharn, John
Hall, James Langhorn, H. H. Southsick, F. G. Harriss and wife, Masser
H. G. Wood, M. McHaelen, John H. G. Wood, M. Harbert,
John P. Steffield, Albert Stewart, Arthur Melineux, Mrs. Brown, Mrs.
Diver, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Burne and wife.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Steamship City of Meriia. Beaken, Havana and Vera Conz. F. Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship Frank, Flerce, Philadelphia.
Steamship Fracer, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Steamship Theory, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Steamship Theory, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Steamship Theory, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Bark and Cong. Br., Middleton, London, Peahedy, Willia & Ce.
Bark Gueen (Nort.), Copeland, Gotthennerg, Funch, Leite & Ce.
Bark T. K. Welden, Colonn, Havana, &e. James E. Ward & G.
Bryk Richard Penne (Br.), Bartuby, Sagua la Grande, J. F. Whitney

Bark Richard Penze (Br.), Bartahy, Sagua la Grande, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bork Martin W. Brett. Blanchard, Santhare, Brett. Sen & Co.
Brid Ginney (Dan.), Murce, St. Cork, P. Hardord,
Brid Guiding Star. Freeth, Vera Cruz, D. Thebanx.
Brid Guiding Star. Freeth, Vera Cruz, D. Thebanx.
Brid Guiding Star. Freeth, Vera Cruz, D. Thebanx.
Brid Star. Co. M. Hernoids Hardon, S. C. Lond & Co.
Brid Star Hernoids Hells, Simonous Nt. John, N. B. Jed Fyre & Co.
Brid Starford (Br.), Carry, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. De Walf & Co.
Brid Starford (Br.), Carry, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. De Walf & Co.
Brid Starford (Br.), Carry, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. De Walf & Co.
Brid Starford (Br.), Carry, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. De Walf & Co.
Schr. Comba, Worster, Cape Hartien, &c., Thompson & Hunter.
Schr. S. N. shint, Cowen, New-Belderford, Ferguan & Wood.
Schr. Gibralt (Br.), Simpson, Cardena, &c., P. I. Nevine & Sona,
Schr. Ebor Flaher, Reynolds, Clembergo, Simpson, Chap & Co.
Schr. Grand De Hart, Pinkham, Bartson, E. Prig,
Schr. Chief, Londart, &c. Wood, Bener & Pinkham,
Schr. Schr. Starford, P. L. Nevine & Sons,
Schr. Wagella, Penne, Savannah, Evons, Ball & Co.
Schr. Good, J. Seweit, Patierson, Busicon, P. I. Nevine & Sons,
Son. George Wandington, Peck, Stamford,
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Standord,
ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

ABRIVED.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C. with miles, and pass, to Henry R. Morgath & Co.

steamship decerge B. Upton, Roberts, Richmend, Chie Point, and Norfolk, with miles, and pass, to Washington & Co.

Ship E. W. Stetzen, Moore, London Peh, 5, with miles, Ship Ville Franca, Morgan, Newport Feb, 16, with miles, Ship Ville Franca, Morgan, Newport Feb, 16, with miles, Ship Condidence, Patterson, Liverpooldan, 28, with miles, Bark-Eanomaia (Nor.), Killetten, Bordeaux 75 days, with miles, Bark Nelle May (of Newcastle), Blair, Key Francis days, with miles, Bark Nelle May (of Newcastle), Blair, Key Francis days, with miles, Bark Kostrall (of Windsor, N. S.), Faulkner, Havann 9-days, with sugar and modares.

Bark Acetral (of windows S. S.), Fallander, Rawana 18, with singar.
Bark Anna (Nor.), Paulsen, Havana 15 days, with singar.
Bark Delphine (Nor.), Leschley, Cardiff 73 days, with sider.
Bark Concessore (stal.), Massa, Genoa 97 days, with sides.
Bark Entella (Isal.), Dena 65, Suyrun 38 days, with mides.
Bark Lobine Marro (Gor.), Horksen, Bremen 33 days, with mides.
Bark Halidan (Nor.), Kimilsen, Cienthegos 30 days, with mides.
Bark Newscate (Str.), Wilkins, Liverpool 55 days, with mides.
Bark Cephas Starret (of Rockland), Babbidge, Sagua 7 days, with mides.

Bark Attila (Aust.), Barbarovich, Trieste Sept. 15, via Patres, with

entrants.

Bark Familien (Nor.): Holste, Charente 79 days, with beaudy.

Bark Geo. Peabody (Br.), Hilton, Cardiff 45 days, with indread from.

Bark Due Fratelli (Ital.), Messina, Palereno Se dars, with relic.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana Tays, with sugar.

Brig Eva (Ital.), Lauro, Newcastle 130 days, with indee.

Brig Valkyrien (Nor.), Palkenberg, Labon 75 days, with ceffee &c.

Brig Gambia (of Bucksport, Mo.), Gilkey, Cardenas is days, with sug

Brig Cambas (Br.), Carr. Clemforges 12 days, with sugar.
Brig Raperancoso (Port.), Develorto, Mio Grande 73 days, with hides.
Brig Raperancoso (Port.), Develorto, Mio Grande 73 days, with hides.
Brig Roulla (Idal.), Garriero, Castellamare 30 days, with frust.
Brig Rolo (Idal.), Carlin, Patermo 77 days, with frust.
Brig Magrie (off-Hallfax), Morchouse, Messina 66 days, with fruit.
Brig Magrie (off-Hallfax), Morchouse, Messina 66 days, with solt.
Brig Star of the Ocean (of Scilly), Mumford, Palermo 76 days, with

Schr. Mary a. User.

Schr. Laura H. Jones (of Brookville), Cousin, Franklin, La., 15 days, with molasses and sugar.

Schr. Little Dorritt (of Brixham), Spears, Falermo F. days, with fruit.

Schr. Laura (of Bucksport), Roberts, Aux Cayes 17 days, with four wood. and codes.

Schr. Caroline A. Farnsworth (of Barbadoes), Benson, Ponce. P. S., 17
days, with sugar and molasses.

Schr. Campbell (of Deer Island), Smith, Port-au-Prince to days, with

Schr. Helen J. Hoiway (of Machias, Me.), Thompson, Cleafusco: 15 days, with sugar and molasses.
Schr. Lewis S. Davis (of Brookhaven), Blabop, Caibarien 8 days, with sagar.
Schr. H. Curtis (of Harrington, Me.), Curtis, Arroyo, P. R., E. days, with sagar. with sugar.

J. E. Kelsey, Virginia.
A. Harding, Virginia.
A. Harding, Virginia.
J. T. Williams, Georgetown, D.C.
Addis Marchie, Baltimore.
F. Frazier, Virginia.
John Howard, Virginia.

John Howard, Virginia.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, April 12.—Arrived, steamships Herenice, Saroe. Panti and Leopard, from Pontastelphia; barks Januetje, from Notterdam; H. Rills, from New-Orleans.

H. Hills, from New-Yorkelle.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SOUTHAMPTON. April 12.—The North-German Lloyd steams
[humarch, from Aspinwall for Bronze, arrived here to day.

[Pur Lutled Saip Nowe see Seconds Page.]